

The Lewistown Republican,

AND MIFFLIN COUNTY WORKING-MEN'S ADVOCATE.

BY JAS. A. CUNNINGHAM,

LEWISTOWN Pa., Wednesday, FEB. 26, 1840.

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TERMS.

THE LEWISTOWN REPUBLICAN, AND MIFFLIN COUNTY WORKING-MEN'S ADVOCATE, will be published every Wednesday on a fine imperial sheet, at Two Dollars per annum, if paid in advance—or Two Dollars and twenty-five cents if delayed until the end of six months—Two Dollars and fifty cents if not paid within the year—exclusive of postage.

No subscription received for a shorter period than six months, and no paper discontinued until all arrears are discharged. A failure to notify a discontinuance will be considered as a new engagement. Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. A deduction made with those who advertise by the year. All letters or communications wishing attention must be addressed POST PAID.

Very Important to Farmers!

THE subscribers offer for sale their improved celebrated

THRASHING-MACHINES, at their Shops in Lewistown and Huntingdon, by application, made by mail or otherwise, to John Switzer, Huntingdon;—or Arthur B. Long, Lewistown. Farmers can be accommodated on the most reasonable terms.—For running easy, doing the work well, and for durability, they defy the state of Pennsylvania to exceed them. Those who wish it can have a straw carrier attached to their machine, which will be a great advantage to thrashing, one hand less being required to take away the straw, and the cutting much easier than with the scythe. An agreement made with the Patentees, we have the exclusive privilege of building and selling in the counties of Perry, Juniata, Mifflin, Huntingdon, and part of Cambria. If farmers will consult their own interest—s to keeping free from TROUBLE—they will be aware of buying Machines of any kind with the strap running under the feet of the horses, not made and sold by us, as the Patent Laws will be strictly enforced. A. B. LONG, & CO. Lewistown, June 12, 1839.

WINSLOW'S COMPOUND BALM OF HOREHOUND.

Composed of the best and sweetest of the herbs of Horehound, Boreas, and several other vegetable substances. Warranted pure from any Mineral whatever. This invaluable medicine is daily effecting some of the most astonishing cures that have ever been known. All who have ever used it for asthma, coughs, spitting blood, whooping cough, croup or hoarseness, chronic phlegm, hoarseness, pain and soreness of the breast, difficulty of breathing, and every other disease of the lungs and chest, can do attest to its usefulness. Bronchitis, a disease which is sweeping thousands upon thousands to a premature grave, under the mistaken name of Consumption, is always cured by it. The usual symptoms of this disease, Bronchitis, are cough, soreness of the lungs or throat, hoarseness, difficulty of breathing, asthma, hectic fever, a spitting up of phlegm or matter, and sometimes blood. It is an inflammation of the fine tubes or vessels, which run through the lungs, and never found relief until I met with your Balm of Horehound. All other remedies or palliatives that I have used, leave the bowels in a congested state while you leave them soluble and free. This I consider a great desideratum. On taking a dose of your Balm when going to bed, I rest quietly through the night, and my sleep is refreshing. I take pleasure in recommending your Balm of Horehound to all those afflicted with pulmonary complaints or any disease appertaining to the lungs, and I take this opportunity to thank you for the great relief and benefit I have experienced through your instrumentality. Yours with much respect, WM. COGSWELL.

Read the following letter from

Mr. John M. Winslow, Druggist, Monroe Co., Nov. 9, 1839.

Dear Sir: I have been for a series of years afflicted with an affection of the Lungs, and a hard cough, and have many times a sore in the morning as completely exhausted by excessive coughing during the night as a person would by a hard day's labor. I have tried most of the popular remedies of the day, but never found relief until I met with your Balm of Horehound. All other remedies or palliatives that I have used, leave the bowels in a congested state while you leave them soluble and free. This I consider a great desideratum. On taking a dose of your Balm when going to bed, I rest quietly through the night, and my sleep is refreshing. I take pleasure in recommending your Balm of Horehound to all those afflicted with pulmonary complaints or any disease appertaining to the lungs, and I take this opportunity to thank you for the great relief and benefit I have experienced through your instrumentality. Yours with much respect, WM. COGSWELL.

For sale by Charles Ritz, Wm. Marks and Samuel S. Jones Lewistown, and by druggists through the country generally. February, 12, 1839.

LEWISTOWN

Cabinet Manufactory.

North end of Valley Street.

The subscriber desires greatly to acknowledge the very liberal encouragement he has received from his numerous friends in Lewistown, and a large portion of the surrounding country, and begs to inform them that he is prepared to furnish every variety of elegant and ornamental, plain and useful furniture, of the newest patterns, neatly and substantially finished. His stock consists of

Sideboards, Secretaries, Bureaus, Wardrobes in great variety, Pier and Centre Tables, with best marble tops, End, Dining and Breakfast Tables, Work, Dressing and Candle Stands, Bedsteads, Mahogany, Maple and Cherry, with carved Posts, Canopy or cornish tops, and every description of finish, Superior Hair-cloth Sofas, Mahogany and Maple Spring Seat Rocking Chairs.

All of which, with every other article, either of plain or fancy make in the Cabinet line, will be sold on the most liberal terms, any orders executed from a distance will be promptly attended to, and neatly put up in boxes.

Anthony Felix.

Lewistown, Jan. 5, 1840.

Administratrix Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons interested in the estates of Henry Wilson, decd., that the Administratrix of said decd., will attend to the settlement of his affairs, on or before the 10th day of February next. All persons indebted to said estate will please come forward and settle the same, and those having claims will please present them properly authenticated for settlement.

MARY WILSON, Administratrix, Of Henry Wilson, decd. Lewistown, Jan. 14th, 1840.

EDMUND S. DOTY, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

ANY business entrusted to his care, will receive prompt attention. He will occupy the Office of A. S. Wilson, Esq. the present winter, and carefully attend to business of his. Lewistown, Dec. 18th, 1839.

Twenty-Sixth Congress.

Extracts from Mr. Buchanan's Speech.

SPEECH OF MR. BUCHANAN, OF PENNSYLVANIA.

In Senate, Wednesday, Jan. 22, 1840.—On the Independent Treasury bill, in reply to Mr. Clay of Kentucky.

Mr. Buchanan rose and said: Mr. President: It is not my purpose, on the present occasion, to go very much at length into a discussion of the provisions of this bill. I intend, in a great degree, indeed almost exclusively, to confine myself to a reply, or at least to an attempt to reply, to the remarks of the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. Clay]. In all discussions, if we desire to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion, it is absolutely necessary that we should distinctly understand what is the question to be discussed. Then let me ask, what is the nature and character of the independent treasury bill now before the Senate?

Since the origin of the government, our own responsible officers have always collected the public revenue, and have always disbursed the public revenue. Heretofore, between the intermediate space of time between its collection and its disbursement, it has been deposited with banking corporations. The object of this bill is that our own responsible officers shall be substituted as depositories instead of these banking corporations; and that those officers shall hereafter not only collect and disburse the public money as they always have done; but that they shall also have the custody of it between its collection and disbursement.

Under the provisions of this bill, every officer throughout the United States who receives public money is constituted a depository. But there are certain points where very large sums of public money are collected, or are disbursed, or both; and at these points, both the security of the revenue and the public convenience require that there should be depositories distinct from, and independent of the collecting officers. These points are Philadelphia, New Orleans, New York, Boston, Charleston, and St. Louis. Accordingly, the bill purposes to convert the mint at Philadelphia and the branch mint at New Orleans into places of public deposit, and entrusts the custody of the public money to the treasurers of these institutions respectively; and it creates sub-treasurers, each to be under the control of a receiver-general at New York, at Boston, at Charleston and St. Louis.

Thus far sir, it will be perceived that this bill makes no change in the settled policy of the country, except merely to provide that the public money in the intermediate time, between its receipt into the treasury and its disbursement, shall be entrusted to our own responsible officers, instead of irresponsible corporations.

In addition to these provisions, the bill contains what has been commonly denominated the specie clause. This section provides that one-fourth of the dues of the government shall be collected in gold and silver, after the 30th of June, 1840, one-half after the 30th June, 1841, three-fourths after the 30th June, 1842; and after the 30th June, 1843, all the revenue of the government shall be collected and all its disbursements shall be made in gold and silver coin.

Now, sir, when separated from the details necessary to carry these principles into execution, this is the bill, and nothing but the bill which has excited so much unnecessary alarm throughout the country.

In discussing this bill, the Senator from Kentucky has divided his remarks into two general heads. He has first considered the bill according to what his friends say it is; and in the second place, has discussed it according to what he himself believes it to be. In my reply I shall invert this order; because it is necessary first to prove that the Senator himself has entirely mistaken the nature and effects of the measure, and that his friends entertain a just conception of its character.

The Senator held up the bill triumphantly to public view, and declared that it contained within its provisions a great government treasury bank. Now, if I cannot make it manifest as the light of day, that in his proposition he was entirely mistaken, I shall then agree to surrender the whole argument. The Senator has had an unsuccessful chase, through the provisions of this bill, after the lurking monster. Had he succeeded in dragging him into light, I should have been one of the first men in the country to assist in putting him to instant death, but,

"He must have optic's sharp. I ween,
Who sees what is not to be seen."

This, I think, has been the case with the Senator from Kentucky.

Now, sir, what is a bank? According to the usual acceptance of the word, in our country, it performs three offices. It receives deposits, it loans money upon discounts, and it issues a paper currency. I acknowledge that, in order to constitute a bank, it is not necessary that it should perform all these three functions. There are banks of discount and deposit merely, and there are also banks of deposit and issue only; and this latter class of banks are the most secure of any in the world, when the deposits are confined to the precious metals, and the issues in the form of certificates, do not exceed

the sums actually deposited. Such was the bank of Amsterdam, and such is now the bank of Hamburg. It would be difficult to form an idea of a bank of issue alone, without deposits or discounts, although I know from the utter inability of the bank of England to regulate the paper currency of that kingdom, the question has been seriously considered whether one bank of issue ought to be established, and whether all other banks ought not to be prohibited from emitting paper currency. It is certain that, at the present moment, a bank of issue, purely as a bank of issue, does not exist on the face of the earth. Now, sir, this bill does not authorize the public depositories to receive money from individuals on deposit; and it not only does not authorize them to loan the public money entrusted to their care, but to make such an act a felony, punishable with fine and imprisonment. This bill, then, clearly does not create a bank either of deposit or discount, and the Senator has not contended for any such proposition. He has confined himself to prove that it will create a bank of issue; and I shall examine this proposition a little more in detail.

And, in the first place, if there be a bank lurking in the bill, then we have had a Treasury bank in full operation ever since the origin of government, without having the least idea of its existence until the senator from Kentucky made the discovery. There has been no period of time, since General Washington was first inaugurated in 1787, until the present day, when the Treasurer of the United States did not draw his warrants, either on banks or receiving officers, in favor of disbursing officers or creditors of the government. Without this power the Treasury department could not exist. Debts could not be paid to individuals, neither could the public revenue be applied to accomplish the objects contemplated by the constitution.—There is no other conceivable mode of conducting this branch of the public business. The bill makes no change whatever in this ancient and necessary practice, except to impose an important limitation upon it which has never heretofore existed; and yet, according to the senator from Kentucky, it creates a bank of issue; and the drafts drawn by the Treasurer on the public depositories in favor of public creditors and disbursing officers, are to be the paper currency which it will throw into circulation. This is the sum and substance of his whole argument on this point. He might with the same reason contend, that if an individual in extensive business had deposits in several banks; and was in the habit of paying his debts and advancing money to his agents by drawing drafts upon these banks, that, therefore, he himself had established a bank of issue. The cases are precisely analogous.

In what part of this bill has the senator discovered the charter of this bank? He has referred to one, and only one clause, for the purpose of proving its existence. This is to be found in the tenth section of this bill, and, as it is very brief, I shall read it to the Senate. It is as follows:

"And for the purpose of payments on the public accounts, it shall be lawful for the Treasurer of the United States to draw upon any of the said depositories, as he may think most conducive to the public interest, or to the convenience of the public creditors or both."

There, sir, is the charter; and what is it but a mere recognition of the power which I have just been describing, and which has existed, and must necessarily have existed, ever since the origin of the government. It requires the Treasurer of the United States to consult both the public interest and the convenience of the public creditor, or both, in selecting the depository on which to draw his warrant. This he has always done. In the first place he must select a depository with whom there is an amount of money sufficient to meet the draft; and among such depositories he must, unless the public interest forbids, draw upon that one where it will be most convenient for the public creditor to receive his money. Why, sir, this clause, so terrific to the imagination of the gentleman, might be stricken from the bill altogether, without producing the slightest inconvenience. The practice which it prescribes, is that which necessarily must be pursued in paying the debts of the government. And yet this simple and necessary power is the only part of the bill on which the senator relies to establish his great Treasury bank!

But I said that this bill contained an important limitation which had never heretofore existed.—This was introduced at the special session of 1837, upon my own suggestion. It was then apprehended that the holders of these Treasury warrants might not present them for payment within a reasonable time; and that a large amount of them might remain outstanding, and be used as bills of exchange. As these outstanding drafts would necessarily represent an equal amount of gold and silver in the hands of the depositories, it was apprehended that, unless they were speedily presented for payment, a mass of them might continue floating in the community, and thus produce an accumulation of specie in the hands of the depositories which might prove injurious to the banks. To prevent this evil—to render the draft upon the banks for specie as light as possible—and to cause the gold and sil-

ver to flow out of the Treasury into general circulation, as rapidly as it had flowed into it, this amendment was adopted. It now constitutes the 23d section of the bill, and is as follows:

"23. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to issue and publish regulations, to enforce the speedy presentation of all government drafts for payment, at the place where payable, and to prescribe the time, according to the different distances of the depositories from the seat of government, within which all drafts upon them, respectively, shall be presented for payment; and, in default of such presentation, to direct any other mode and place of payment which he may deem proper. But in all these regulations and directions, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to guard, as far as may be, against those drafts being used, or thrown into circulation, as a paper currency or medium of exchange."

One might have supposed, from the extreme horror of the gentleman, lest this bill might contain a Treasury bank, that he would have been delighted with the provisions of this section. Not so. On the contrary he declares, in the most solemn manner, that it confers a tremendous power on the Secretary of the Treasury, to which no people jealous of their liberties ought to submit. The Senator is hard to please. He first denounces, in the strongest terms, the tenth section of the bill, because the Treasury drafts issued under its authority, will in his opinion, become the circulating medium of his Treasury bank; and almost at the very next breath he denounces, in terms equally strong, the very section which renders it impossible that they ever can become such a circulating medium.

And what is this tremendous power vested in the Secretary of the Treasury, by the 23d section? Independently of postmasters, there are, perhaps, a hundred and fifty receivers of public money in the United States. These are scattered from Maine to Georgia, and from the Atlantic to the far West.—Some of them are at the distance of fifty miles, and others are a thousand miles from Washington.—From the nature and the necessity of the case, the discretionary power is conferred upon the Secretary to regulate "the speedy presentation" of these drafts, according to the different distances of the depositories from the seat of Government; but even this is to be done in such a manner as to prevent them from being thrown into circulation as a paper currency or medium of exchange. And yet this is the tremendous power so much to be dreaded! No other provision could have been made. It would have been a work of endless and unnecessary labor to have attempted to enumerate each of the depositories in the bill, and to have prescribed the time within which each of them should be presented for payment. This is a mere matter of detail which must be yielded to the discretion of the Secretary.

And now what, in plain English, is this Government Bank? It is no other than the power which has always been exercised by the Treasurer of the United States, to pay the public creditors, and to advance money to the disbursing officers by means of drafts on the public depositories; with a new restriction, however, imposed upon the holders of these drafts, requiring their speedy presentation, for the express purpose of preventing the possibility of their ever becoming a circulating medium. Any man who can distinguish between a hawk and a hand-saw, can discriminate between this simple provision and a great Government Treasury Bank.

The Senator, feeling that he has no foundation on which to erect his treasury bank in the bill, as it is, has taxed his fancy—a never failing resource—to alarm our fears as to what it will become hereafter. He leaves the present far behind, and looks forward to the future. He predicts that in less than three years necessity will compel us to change the Independent Treasury into a bank of issue.—Having given his fancy the reins, he tells us how this will be performed. The Secretary of the Treasury, instead of giving single drafts on the depositories for the amount due to public creditors, and the sums to be advanced to disbursing officers, is to have drafts prepared upon bank paper, in the likeness of bank notes, of the denomination of twenty, of fifty, and of a hundred dollars. These drafts he is to pay out like bank paper. The restriction is to be repealed requiring their speedy presentation to the depositories. They are to become the circulating medium of the country. In less than ten years the receivers-general are to have between forty and fifty millions of gold and silver in their vaults, to be represented by the same amount of Treasury drafts in circulation, and in the possession of the banks. The Government then calculating that the demand upon these depositories will not require them to keep this amount of specie on hand, will draw it out clandestinely for their own purposes, as was formerly done from the bank of Amsterdam; and that some future President will by means of this stolen money, subvert the Government, and destroy the liberties of the people.

Now, sir, is not this the merest fancy picture that was ever sketched? It is all the offspring of the Senator's own prolific imagination. It is all prophecy, and no fact.

Even by his own showing, there is no foundation for it in the bill. On the contrary, every precaution has been used to prevent the possibility of any such occurrences.

And what reason has he to predict that the friends of this measure will change all their principles and purposes in less than three years, and by new legislation convert the Independent Treasury into a Government Bank? Has not every Senator perceived the holy horror with which my friend from Missouri [Mr. Benton] was inspired at the bare idea that the government might ever issue "notes, bills, or paper," receivable in payment of the public dues? His lynx-eyed jealousy seized hold of these general expressions on the 19th and 20th sections of the bill, and although there was nothing on face of the earth on which these words could operate, unless possibly on some straggling treasury note which might remain unredeemed long after it became payable, yet he had them stricken from the bill. "He snuffed the tainted breeze" from afar; and although there was no present danger, yet he saw a possibility that these words might have a meaning hereafter; and that in future years the government might be willing to issue "notes, bills, or paper," and therefore will all unite with him in voting for his amendment. This was, the phrase of the lawyers, the exclusion of any concussion which might by possibility be drawn from the general words in favor of government paper.

But again: did not the Senator from Kentucky perceive with what alacrity the friends of the bill supported the amendment of his colleague, [Mr. Crittenden,] imposing it upon the Secretary of the Treasury, as a solemn duty, to take care, in his regulations for the speedy presentation of government drafts to the depositories, that these drafts, as far as may be, shall be used as a paper currency or medium of exchange?

Suppose it were possible that the Secretary of the Treasury, without authority, and in the very face of the provisions of this bill and the known and avowed opinion of its friends, should, as the Senator supposes he might, circulate these government drafts in the form of bank paper, and of the denomination of twenty, fifty and a hundred dollars; what do you think would be the consequence?—He would instantly be deprived of his office for this daring violation of law, and would be justly held up to public execration. In justice to that officer, I ought to say that I am not one of those who consider it possible that he could ever dream of pursuing such a course, without the express authority of Congress; and I may venture to predict, with unerring certainty, that such an authority will never be conferred upon him by the present party in power. But even if he should thus violate his duty; whilst the 23d section of this bill shall remain in force these drafts never could become a general circulating medium; and, therefore, there could never be, as the Senator supposed, an accumulation of forty-five or fifty millions of dollars in the hands of the depositories. But even if this miracle should be accomplished, and a future President should attempt to embezzle this money, for the purpose of subverting the government, there would still be one most unpleasant obstacle in the way. He would then, under the provisions of the bill, be guilty of felony, and would be transferred from the White House to the Penitentiary. The truth is that these hydras, gorgons, and chimeras, dire, exists only in the Senator's imagination.

The Senator, in a triumphant tone exclaimed that, by the passage of the bill, the union of the purse with the sword will be consummated in the hands of the President. This, if true, would indeed be fearful. It would be the death knell of civil liberty in this country. Whosoever the power over the purse and the sword is united in the hands of one man, there the government is despotic. If any executive magistrate, be he King or be he President, possess the sole power to declare war, to raise armies, to impose taxes, and to expend the public money at his pleasure, there must be an end of civil liberty in that country. This, and this alone, is what I understand to be a union of the sword and the purse. But under our constitution and laws, the President neither has, nor ever can have, the power over either. Can he declare war? No, sir; the constitution expressly confers this power upon Congress. Can he enlist soldiers? No, sir; he could not raise a single company to go to Florida, because Congress alone have the power to raise and support armies. Can he impose taxes upon the people, or borrow money? No, sir; Congress alone is exclusively vested with the power of laying taxes and borrowing money. But after this money shall have reached the treasury, can he apply a dollar of it to any use, public or private? No, sir; no money can be drawn from the treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by Congress.—Nay, more if the President were so far to forget the duties of his high station, as to enter in a collusion of any of the depositories, and draw one dollar of public money out of their possession, he would, like any other citizen, subject himself to fine and imprisonment. And this is the union of the purse and the sword, which the Senator has so feelingly described! This phrase, I thought, had had its day, and had passed into oblivion; but the Senator has again conjured up the

spectre, for the purpose of alarming our fears.

What has been the financial history of this country for the last twenty-five years? I can speak with positive knowledge upon this subject during the period of eighteen years since I first came into public life. I have seen a history of constant vibration—of extravagant expansions on the business of the country, succeeded by ruinous contractions. At successive intervals many of the best and most enterprising men of the country have been crushed. They have fallen victims at the shrine of the insatiate and insupportable spirit of extravagant banking speculation. Starting at the extreme point of depression of one of these periods, we find that the country has been glutted with foreign merchandise, and it requires all our efforts to pay the debt thus contracted to foreign nations. At this crisis the banks can do nothing to relieve the people. In order to preserve their own existence, they are compelled to contract their loans and their issues. In the hour of distress, when their assistance is most needed, they can do nothing for their votaries. Every article sinks in price, men are unable to pay their debts, and wide ruin pervades the land. During this first year of the cycle, we are unable to import but comparatively little foreign merchandise, and this affords the country an opportunity of recruiting its exhausted energies. The next year the patient begins to recover. Domestic manufactures flourish in proportion as foreign goods become scarce. The industry and enterprise of our citizens have been exerted with energy, and our productions have liquidated the foreign debt. The third year, a fair business is done. The country presents a flourishing appearance. The banks relieved from the drains of specie required for foreign export, begin once more to expand, and tempt the unwary to their ruin. Property of all descriptions demand a fair price. The fourth or fifth year the era of extravagant banking and speculation returns; again to be succeeded by another ruinous revulsion.

This was the history of the country up till 1837. Since then we have travelled the road to ruin much more rapidly than in former years. Before that period it had required from three to six years to get up an expansion and its corresponding explosion. We have now witnessed the astounding fact that we can pass through all these changes and even from one suspension of specie payments to another, in little more than two years.

It is curious to observe with how much accuracy you can read the ever changing condition of this country in the varied amount of our importations. The year 1836 was one of vast expansion, and produced the explosion and suspension of specie payments in 1837. The imports were greatly diminished in 1837, being less than they had been in 1836 by nearly fifty millions of dollars. In 1838, they sunk down to twenty-seven millions less than they had been in 1837, and nearly seventy-seven less than they were in 1836. In 1839 we had another expansion, and our imports were forty-four millions of dollars greater than they had been in 1838. This expansion preceded the explosion and suspension of specie payments in the month of October last. Thus we have become such skillful architects of ruin, that a single year was sufficient to prepare the late explosion.

There never has existed a nation on earth, except our own, that could endure such rapid and violent expansions and contractions. It is the buoyancy of youth—it is the energies of our population—it is the spirit which never quails before difficulties—which enables us to endure such shocks without utter ruin. Yes, sir, a difference in the amount of our imports, between the years 1836 and 1838, of seventy-seven millions, is sufficient to excite the astonishment of the world.

What cause operated to produce this speedy recurrence of the second explosion and the second suspension of specie payments? Three may be mentioned. In the first place after the bank suspension of 1837, every person who was friendly to well regulated banks if such a thing be possible under the present system, ardently desired that the different State Legislatures might impose upon them some wholesome restrictions. It was expected that they would be compelled to keep a certain amount of specie in their vaults in proportion to their circulation and deposits; that the foundation of a specie basis for our paper currency should be laid by prohibiting the circulation of bank notes at the first under that of twenty dollars, that the amount of their dividends should be limited; and, above all, that upon the occurrence of another suspension their doors should be closed at once, and their affairs be placed in the hands of commissioners. The different Legislatures met. Much indignation was expressed at the conduct of the banks. They were severely threatened; but at last they proved to be powerful for the people. Indeed it would seem as if most of the State Legislatures had met for no other purpose than to legalize the previous suspension of specie payments. No efficient restrictions were imposed; and the banks were thus taught that they might hereafter go unpunished—unwhipped of justice. Past impunity prevented them from reducing their business

The Lewistown Republican.

WEDNESDAY, FEB 26

22nd, February, 1840.

This day was celebrated in a very appropriate manner by the Lewistown Guards & Mechanics' and Workmen's Association. They assembled in the Diamond square at 10 o'clock of said day, and after marching in procession through the principal streets, repaired to the large Brick building formerly occupied as the Lewistown Hotel, where the farewell Address of Gen. George Washington, (whose birth-day they had met to commemorate,) was read by Major R. Rush Franks, and the following appropriate Address delivered by F. C. Merklein.

FELLOW-CITIZENS—

Having been chosen by your partiality to address you upon the present interesting occasion, it is with feelings of unfeigned diffidence that I approach the performance of my task.

It is now little more than a century—a long while, it is true, when compared with the transitory changes of human life, but in the round of the world's progress it is but a span, since the illustrious Washington first breathed the free air of our country. He was born the 22d February, 1732, near the banks of the Potomac, in Westmoreland county, Virginia. A hundred years ago! and what eventful years! The vast territory we now inhabit, contained then only a few separate and thinly peopled colonies, who paid allegiance to a foreign power. We now see the same territory comprise within its limits, a galaxy of free states, the surprise and admiration of the world. A hundred years ago! and yet the principal architect of this wonder of the nations, was then in his infancy. He has lived through his youth, his middle and his mature age,—and after bequeathing to his fellow-men, the happiest forms of government, it has ever fallen to the lot of men to share—he has for more than a generation reposed under the elms of the valley. Yes, a hundred years have recorded all these changes of our country and its benefactor, and there are still living amongst our countrymen, individuals who have been spectators of this mighty change. We can glean from this brief interval of time a lesson of wisdom—how unstable are all human affairs.

We have assembled on the present occasion for a two-fold purpose—to do homage to the man who, in emphatic language, has been called "the father of his country;" and also to show to our Fellow-citizens, that though we deem it our duty to maintain our present position, we have no sinister object in view.—That the object of our Association is a laudable one, intended to inspire into the breasts of our fellow-mechanics, a wholesome improvement in their business and social relations, which, if successful, will not be confined in its effects, but be beneficially felt throughout society.

There is no denying it, blink it as we may, in the minds of some description of persons, there is a sense of degradation associated with labor, that it is not respectable to earn one's bread by the sweat of his brow. We grant these individuals may be contemptible in point of numbers, and are truly so in intellect. But nevertheless they exist, and by the factitious aid of fortune and connexions, exert an unhappy influence wherever they are found. When this is felt to be the case, we should indeed be

"Lost to virtue, lost to manly thought,
"Lost to the noble sallies of the soul,"

did we not endeavor to counteract this influence, by a deportment that would show the injustice of the sentiment. Self-respect is the first law of our nature, and we should be destitute indeed, did we disregard its promptings. It is to this sentiment—that of self-respect—then, we would refer all enquirers after our purposes, why we have united ourselves in our present organization. The world not appreciating, or unwilling to understand our motives, may imagine causes of censure; but our self-respect will stand pre-eminent, & with a triumph only known to innocence, we can view with feelings of pity the unavailing efforts to excite odium against us. We feel assured, while we respect ourselves, we are sure of the respect of others—and when we cease to do so, we have no claims upon our fellow-men, and should be irredeemably lost, in the full sense of the word, in the estimation of all right-thinking minds.

It is our good fortune, not to go further back in history, than the annals of our own country, to be able to point to individuals of the various laborious professions of life, who have distinguished themselves as men of science, as statesmen, legislators, diplomats. Who was it that shed so bright a lustre upon the vast science of Astronomy? One David Rittenhouse, a native of Pennsylvania, a watchmaker, and who occasionally followed the tail of the plough. Who was it that snatched the lightnings from Heaven, and the sceptre from tyrants? One Benjamin Franklin, a printer's boy, who protected himself from the inclemency of winter, by exercise alone, and lived upon a single roll of bread a day. Who was it that looked upon as one of the clearest intellects among the Congress of great men who signed the Declaration of our Independence? Roger Sherman, a shoemaker, who worked at his last until he was 22 years of age, and then only began to be conscious of the soul within him. Who was it whose name has now become a household word wherever liberty has a disciple throughout the civilized world. One George Washington, a Virginia planter, the same whose birth we have this day met to commemorate.

To come down to a later period, we could enumerate a host who have risen from the humblest walks in life, to the most exalted stations—we could point to a Sayder, a Jackson, a Naylor, an Ewing, a Meicall, men that are a model to their species, in all

the qualities that distinguish true greatness; and if we were asked to point to the most remarkable instance of application, and the acquisition of language recorded, we should unhesitatingly select Mr. Elihu Burritt, the learned blacksmith, of Worcester, Mass., who has acquired a knowledge of fifty different languages, laboring all the while two-thirds of the day at his anvil.

We cannot expect to reach the eminence attained by these meritorious examples of the Mechanics and Workmen of the nation.—Their fame and learning is far beyond our reach. But does not such reminiscences as these warm up the love and admiration of those who tread through the same daily toil they were once engaged in. Here we have it demonstrated to us plain as holy writ, great talents and learning, and probity of character, belong as well to one class of the community as another—that however we may come from the hands of the Great Author of all, some a little more blessed with the gear of the world, than others, the road to honor and fame is open to all degrees. Misfortune in all its various forms, may, by the order of uncontrollable fate, happen to some in the race; but retaining a decent sense of self-respect, the germ of happiness, will still bloom freshly until we shall have gone down in the darkness of death.

After the delivery of the address the Guards were formed in company and after performing military duty until about 4 o'clock, when they repaired to the Red Lion Hotel, where the Guards and Association, partook of a sumptuous repast prepared by Capt. Daniel Eisenbise—after the cloth was removed the following animated toasts were read and responded to by the Company.

By Captain Thomas.—The Lewistown Guards and Workmen's Association, may they always celebrate together in harmony, for "in union there is strength;" the mechanics and workmen must try it, and not stand back any longer—equal rights and down with aristocracy, perhaps the mechanic don't talk as much as professional talkers do, but think and act as correctly as they do.

By John Musser, President of Mechanics Association.—Mechanics and Workmen, the bone and sinew of our country, opposed to aristocracy, may they stand by each other and sustain their acknowledged rights.

By Jacob Smith, Vice President of Mechanics and Workmen's Association.—Strong when used by the usurper of our rights; equally strong when acting in our own defence.

Rob't Sims, 1st Lieutenant.—R. C. Hale; our worthy fellow citizen, the friend of the mechanic and workman, ever ready to sacrifice his own interest, to promote the interest and welfare of those who are oppressed by the aristocratic and treacherous speculator, our defence when our confidence is betrayed and our brightest prospects blasted, by those who would make us subservient to their individual interest.

By F. C. Merklein, Secretary of Association.—Self respect; a moral lever to work out the mechanics and workmen's independence; may this always be our sentiment and success must crown our efforts.

By J. Crawford, O. S.—The birth day of Washington, the father of Independence.

By R. Rush Franks.—The mechanics association; worthy of its motto, "the bone and sinew of our country," well may Lewistown be proud of such an Association.

By J. M. Cogley.—Hon Roger Sherman; one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, by his industry and perseverance elevated himself from a Shoemaker's bench, to a seat in the Senate of the United States, may his example be imitated by the members of the Association.

By J. A. Cunningham.—May harmony and good feeling ever prevail among the members of the Mechanics and Workmen's Association of Lewistown, and may their greatest pride be, to excel in the manly support of the good cause they have undertaken.

By Chas. Stratford.—The Mechanics Association; we contemplate the general benefit, conducted in the spirit in which it originated, its end will be accomplished.

By A. Osborne.—The Mechanics Association of Lewistown; their appearance this day on the march in celebrating the birth of the father of his country, Gen. Washington, is a sure guarantee of their never failing on the same or any other occasion to make a splendid appearance.

By Wm. T. Stratford.—Farmers & Mechanics.—The bone, sinew and muscle of the world, the nerve and constitution of our country, and the main spring that sets the world in motion.

By W. Butler.—The Lewistown Guards and Mechanics' Association; may they go hand in hand with each other.

By R. Mathews.—The Mechanic's and Working-men, indispensable in time of peace, or in war.—May health and prosperity ever crown their labors.

By Wm. Shimp.—May the mechanics of Lewistown be as hard to make flinch from their rank in society, which belongs to them, as the illustrious Washington and his noble band in the revolution.

By Thos. Dumars.—The blacksmiths; true to the interest of the common country, and always ready to support the rights and liberty of the mechanic, against the combined efforts of the strong arm of oppression and tyranny.

By W. Cookes.—The mechanics of Lewistown; may they never stand and suffer themselves to be imposed on, but stand boldly for their rights.

By J. L. M'Ilvaine.—Ben. Franklin; who rose from the station of a poor printer's boy, to astonish the world with his talents and disarm the lightnings of heaven.

By C. Stratford.—The President of the Mechanics' Association, the persevering industrious mechanic, whose exemplary conduct as a citizen, is worthy the highest sentiments of respect.

By W. Butler.—Capt. J. Thomas of the Lewistown Guards; praiseworthy for the in-

terest he takes in promoting the welfare of the Company under his command.

By Theodore Franks.—The Lewistown Guards "old acquaintance joyfully met."

By C. Stratford.—Thad. Banks; our fellow citizen and soldier, he is welcome home.

By Thad. Banks.—The mechanics of Lewistown; intelligent, patriotic and industrious as those of any other community; may they adopt as their motto, "we ask nothing but what is clearly right, and will submit to nothing that is wrong."

By R. Rush Franks.—R. C. Hale, Esq.; the citizen and soldier, although absent he is not forgotten.

By C. Stratford.—Robert Sims 1st Lieut. of the Lewistown Guards; whose perseverance in promoting the military department of the company, has established for him the character of the worthy citizen and soldier.

By Wm. E. May.—The Lewistown Guards and Workmen's Association; may they ever combine to celebrate the birth day of one who was first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen.

By R. D. Smith.—This day; the natal day of our noble General Washington, ever may his memory be revered by the strong arm of our country. The mechanics and workmen who ask but for free trade and sailors' rights, the encouragement of home manufactures and no intrusion.

By J. Giber.—Lewistown Guards and Mechanics' Association; may they always show the harmony that has marked their conduct towards each other, and they both will go on and prosper.

By C. Stratford.—The mechanic who despises the name and forgets that he is dependent on the sweat of the brow of his fellow mechanic, he is unfit the society, and deserves the contempt of respectable men, he had better be a toad and live upon the vapor of a dungeon.

By George W. Dillman.—The strong fort which protects bold Pennsylvania, of which the Lewistown Guards are one of its strongest bastions.

By Henry Kulp, jr.—The signers of the Declaration of Independence; we owe a debt of gratitude which we never can liquidate, may we always have them in grateful remembrance.

By Thad. Banks.—Theo. Franks; ex-captain of the Lewistown Guards.

By Wm. Shimp.—The Orator of the day has so well performed his duty, as to claim the sincere thanks of his fellow mechanics.

By Jacob Smith.—The dough faced mechanic; the man who is neither the one thing or another, who seeks the fickle smiles of the speculator, by standing aloof from his brother mechanics, who are asserting their interest and social rights, a traitor who can be bought for filthy lucre, and undeserving the confidence or respect of any, "he had better be a dog and bay the moon, than such a thing."

By D. Link.—The farmers and mechanics; the anchor and hope of our country.

By J. A. Cunningham.—The day we celebrate; may it ever be cherished by the members of the Lewistown Guards, as a day of pleasure and delight; and one which ought to be cheerfully remembered by all.

By C. Stratford.—Ex-Capt. Eisenbise; whose reciprocal feelings for his fellow citizens, kind attention and liberality, meet our warmest approbation, sincerest thanks, and a sense of gratitude and respect.

By T. Shimp.—22nd of February; a day which ought to be remembered by every friend and lover, of the liberty of his country.

By Wm. Eisenbise.—The day and all those who honor it.

By S. H. Berryhill.—The Lewistown Guards; may they never want courage to defend their country's rights, or the farmers, mechanics, and labouring men ever want employment.

By Solomon Multz.—The day we celebrate, will ever be cherished by the sons of those who struggled in the revolution and late war, in defence and maintenance of liberty.

By R. Mathews.—The birth day of Gen. Washington, though one hundred and eight years since, still fresh in the memory of the American, whose peaceful hills yearly re-echo a plaudit to the Hero's patriotic and untarnished fame.

By C. Stratford.—Our adopted country; the United States of America with its republican principles and constitution, based on equal rights in preference to the aristocracy of Great Britain.

By Daniel Eisenbise.—The Lewistown Guards, the Mechanics' Association, and the mechanics and the labouring folks in general in this vicinity; first the protection, and second the bone and sinew of our country, they have my heartfelt thanks for this expression of their liberality, as well as numerous others of a similar nature bestowed on me; may they ever be prosperous in any undertaking of theirs.

By G. W. Dillman.—The ladies of Lewistown, the best of all marksmen, for when they point their guns they always hit the heart.

By G. W. Stewart.—The Lewistown Guards and Mechanics Association; may they unitedly celebrate the birth day of Washington, whilst our Republic exists.

By Dr. B. F. Swartz.—The sciences, without the aid of the operative mechanic, would be ingenious in theory, but unavailing in their practical applications.

By Henry Eisenbise.—The Lewistown Guards and Mechanics' Association, with those who may participate with them on the present occasion; may they enjoy themselves in future on similar occasions, as happy as they now are, free and independent.

By J. Crawford.—Our thanks to Messrs. James A. Cunningham, and F. C. Merklein, the former, Editor of the Lewistown Republican, and the latter, Editor of the Mifflin County Gazette, for their support to the Mechanics and Workmen's Association, and also their endeavour to advance the cause of the Lewistown Guards.

and curtailing their profits in such a manner as to render them secure in the day of trial. They have fallen again; I fear again to enjoy the same impunity.

In the second place, the immense amount of money loaned to many of the States in England, a large portion of which was brought home in the form of foreign merchandise, afforded great facility for over trading or rather over buying.

And in the third place, the conduct of the Bank of the United States greatly tended to produce these excessive importations. That institution became the broker for the sale of all State bonds in Europe. It endeavored to monopolize the entire cotton trade of the country; and it drew bills of exchange on England most freely at moderate rates, against the proceeds of the bonds and of its cotton. Every temptation was thus presented to speculations in foreign merchandise.

These three causes combining, have occasioned a second suspension of specie payments within two years after the first and produced that bloated credit system from the wreck of which our country is now deeply suffering.

I most heartily concur with the Senator from Kentucky in one of his positions. We certainly produce too little and import too much. Our expanded credit system is the great cause of this calamity. Confine it within safe and reasonable bounds, and this disastrous effect will no longer be produced. It is not in the power of Congress to do much towards a consummation so desirable. Still we shall do all we can; and the present bill will exercise some influence in restraining the banks from making extravagant loans and emitting extravagant issues.

What effect has this bloated system of credit produced upon the morals of the country? In the large commercial cities it has converted almost all men of business into gamblers. Where is there now to be found the old fashioned importing merchant, whose word was as good as his bond, and who was content to grow rich, as our fathers did by the successive and regular profits of many years of patient industry? Such men were the glory and pride of commerce, and elevated the character of their country both at home and abroad. I ask where are they? Is not the race almost extinct? All now desire to grow rich rapidly. Each takes his chance in the lottery of speculation. Although there may be a hundred chances to one against him, each eagerly intent upon the golden prize, overlooks the intervening rocks and quicksands between him and it, and when he fondly thinks he is about to clutch it, he sinks in to bankruptcy and ruin. Such has been the fate of thousands of our most enterprising citizens.

If the speculator should prove successful and win the golden prize, no matter by what means he may have acquired his wealth, this clothes him with honor and glory. Money, money, money, confers the highest distinction in society. The Republican simplicity and virtue of a Mason would be subjects of ridicule in Wall street or Chestnut street. The highest talents, directed by the purest patriotism, moral worth, literary and professional fame, in short every quality which ought to confer distinction in society sink into insignificance when compared with wealth. Money is equivalent to a title of nobility in our largest commercial cities. This is the effect of our credit system.

Now sir, great changes have taken place in public opinion since September, 1837. The prominent arguments then urged upon this floor against the Independent Treasury bill have nearly all vanished away. We now hear no more of a system of well regulated specie paying State banks to act as Government depositories. The half-way house has been abandoned. The accommodations there are no longer good. It is in a ruinous condition, and can no longer shelter those who formerly took refuge in it. The banks have blown up twice within little more than two years, and thus blown this argument of their friends sky high. No statesman, after our recent experience, would now think of placing the people's treasure with the banks on general deposit for safe keeping.

Far different is the Independent Treasury. It presents every guarantee which can be afforded for the safety and security of the public money. It will be in the custody of officers appointed by the Government, responsible to the Government, and punishable as felons for every violation of their trust. In the day of danger, when the country is involved in war, the money will always be ready and at such a crisis, the banks would almost certainly suspend specie payments. Besides they are made state institutions, over which we have no control; and they may, when they please convert our money into rags, and then place us at defiance. They are beyond the reach of punishment under our authority. The Federal Government cannot justly be considered independent, if we must resort to State banks, or to any other power except our own, for the purpose of keeping the money raised from the people by taxation, until it can be applied to execute the great powers conferred upon us by the Constitution.

Again: public opinion has annihilated another argument against the Independent Treasury. The Senator from South Carolina, in March, 1838, [Mr. Preston,] in his tenderness towards the State banks, and for the purpose of enabling them to resume specie payments, proposed that we should, for a limited period, receive their irredeemable paper in the payment of dues to the Government. Much eloquence was also formerly wasted upon the extreme cruelty of having one currency for the Government and another for the people. Thank God! we hear no more of all this. No person now contends that, under any circumstances, the Government ought to receive depreciated bank paper. Such fantasies have proved too light for earth. They have risen to the moon where it is said the emerald notions of speculative politicians are still floating about, and have a good habitation and a name.

Let me now recur to the proposition with which I commenced; and I repeat that I do not pretend to mathematical accuracy in the illustration which I shall present. The United States carry on a trade with Germany and France; the former a hard money country, and the latter approaching it so nearly as to have no bank notes in circulation under the denomination of five hundred francs, or nearly one hundred dollars. On the contrary, the United States is emphatically a paper country, having eight hundred banks of issue; all of them emitting notes of a denomination as low as five dollars, and most of them one, two, and three dollar notes.—For every dollar of gold and silver in the vaults of these banks, they issue three, four, five, and some of them as high as ten, and even fifteen, dollars of paper. This produces a vast but ever changing expansion of the currency; and consequent increase of the price of all articles, the value of which is not regulated by the foreign demand, above the price of similar articles in Germany and France. At particular stages of our expansions, we might with justice apply the principle which I have stated to our trade with these countries, and assert that, from the great redundancy of our currency, articles are manufactured in France and Germany for one-half of their actual cost in this country. Let me present an example. In Germany, where the currency is purely metallic, and the cost of every thing is reduced to a hard money standard, a piece of broadcloth can be manufactured for fifty dollars; the manufacture of which, in our country, from the expansion of our paper currency, would cost one hundred dollars. What is the consequence? The foreign French or German manufacturer imports this cloth into our country, and sells it for a hundred dollars. Does not every person perceive that the redundancy of our currency is equal to a premium of one hundred per cent. in favor of the foreign manufacturer? No tariff of protection, unless it amounted to a prohibition could counteract this advantage in favor of foreign manufactures. I would to Heaven that I could arouse the attention of every manufacturer of the nation to this important subject.

The foreign manufacturer will not receive our bank notes in payment. He will take nothing home except gold and silver, or bills of exchange, which are equivalent. He does not expend this money here, where he would be compelled to support his family, and to purchase his labor and materials at the same rate of prices which he receives for his manufactures. On the contrary, he goes home, purchases his labor, his wool, and all other articles which enter into his manufacture, at half their cost in this country; and again returns to inundate us with foreign woollens, and ruin our domestic manufactures. I might cite many other examples; but this I trust, will be sufficient to draw public attention to the subject. This depreciation of our currency is, therefore, equivalent to a direct protection granted to the foreign over the domestic manufacturer. It is impossible that our manufacturers should be able to sustain such an unequal competition.

Sir, I solemnly believe that if we could but reduce this inflated paper bubble to any thing like reasonable dimensions, New England would become the most prosperous manufacturing country that the sun ever shone upon. Why cannot we manufacture goods and especially cotton goods, which will go into successful competition with British manufactures in foreign markets? Have we not the necessary capital? Have we not industry? Have we not the machinery? And above all, are not our skill, energy, and enterprise, proverbial throughout the world? Land is also cheaper here than in any other country on the face of the earth. We possess every advantage which Providence can bestow upon us for the manufacture of cotton; but they are all counteracted by the folly of man. The raw material costs us less than it does the English, because this is an article, the price of which depends upon foreign markets, and is not regulated by our own inflated currency.—We, therefore, save the freight of the cotton across the Atlantic, and that of the manufactured article on its return here. What is the reason that, with all these advantages, & with the protective duties, which our laws afford to the domestic manufacturer of cotton, we cannot obtain exclusive possession of the home market, and successfully contend for the markets of the world? It is simply because we manufacture at the nominal prices of our own inflated currency and are compelled to sell at the real prices of other nations. Reduce our nominal to the real standard of prices throughout the world, and you cover our country with blessings and benefits. I wish to Heaven I could speak in a voice loud enough to be heard throughout New England; because, if the attention of the manufacturers could once be directed to the subject, their own intelligence and native sagacity would teach them how injuriously they are affected by our bloated banking and credit system, and would enable them to apply the proper corrective.

We are also charged by the Senator from Kentucky with a desire to reduce the wages of the poor man's labor. We have often been termed agrarians on our side of the House. It is something new under the sun to hear the Senator and his friends attribute to us a desire to elevate the wealthy manufacturer, at the expense of the laboring man and the mechanic. From my soul, I respect the laboring man. Labor is the foundation of the wealth of every country; and the free laborers of the North deserves respect, both for their probity and their intelligence. Heaven forbid that I should do them wrong! Of all the countries on earth, we ought to have the most consideration for the laboring man. From the very nature of our institutions, the wheel of fortune is constantly revolving and producing such mutations in

property, that the wealthy man of to-day may become the poor laborer of to-morrow. Truly wealth often takes to itself wings and flies away. A large fortune rarely lasts beyond the third generation, even if it endures so long. We must all know instances of individuals obliged to labor for their daily bread, whose grandfathers were men of fortune. The regular process of society would almost seem to consist of the efforts of one class to dissipate the fortunes which they have inherited, whilst another class, by their industry and economy, are regularly rising to wealth. We have all, therefore, a common interest, as it is our common duty, to protect the rights of the laboring man; and if I believed for a moment that this bill would prove injurious to him, it should meet my unqualified opposition.

Although this bill will not have as great an influence as I could desire, yet as far as it goes, it will benefit the laboring man as much and probably more than any other class of society.—What is it he ought most to desire? Constant employment, regular wages, and uniform reasonable prices for the necessities and comforts of life which he requires. Now, sir, what has been his condition under our system of expansions and contractions? He has suffered more by them than any other class of society. The rate of his wages is fixed and known; and they are the last to rise with the increasing expansion, and the first to fall when the corresponding revulsion occurs. He still continues to receive his dollar per day, whilst the price of every article which he consumes is rapidly rising. He is at length made to feel that, although he nominally earns as much, or even more than he did formerly, yet, from the increased price of all the necessities of life, he cannot support his family. Hence the strikes for higher wages, and the uneasy and excited feelings which have at different periods, existed among the laboring classes. But the expansion at length reaches the exploding point, and what does the laboring man now suffer? He is for a season thrown out of employment altogether. Our manufactures are suspended; our public works are stopped; our private enterprises of different kinds are abandoned; and whilst others are able to weather the storm, he can scarcely procure the means of bare subsistence.

Again, sir, who, do you suppose, held the greater part of the worthless paper of the one hundred and sixty-five broken banks to which I have referred? Certainly it was not the keen and wary speculator who snuffs danger from afar. If you were to make the search, you would find more broken bank notes in the cottages of the laboring poor than any where else. And these miserable shipplasters where are they? After the revulsion of 1837, laborers were glad to obtain employment on any terms; and they often received it upon the express condition that they should accept this worthless trash in payment. Sir, an entire suppression of all bank notes of a lower denomination than the value of one week's wages of the laboring man is absolutely necessary for his protection. He ought always receive his wages in gold and silver. Of all men on the earth, the laborer is most interested in having a sound and stable currency.

This sound state of the currency will have another most happy effect upon the laboring man.—He will receive his wages in gold and silver; and this will induce him to lay up, for future use, such a portion of them as he can spare, after satisfying his immediate wants. This he will not do at present because he knows not whether the trash which he is now compelled to receive as money, will continue to be of any value a week or a month hereafter. A knowledge of this fact tends to banish economy from his dwelling, and induces him to expend all his wages as rapidly as possible, lest they may become worthless on his hands.

Sir, the laboring classes understand this subject perfectly. It is the hard-handed and firm fisted men of the country on whom we must rely in the day of danger, who are the most friendly to the passage of this bill. It is they who are the most ardently in favor of infusing into the currency of the country a very large amount of precious metals.

The Senator exclaims with holy horror "the Stuarts are still upon the throne, and Charles the Second has succeeded Charles the First." He has, I think, been very unfortunate in this historical allusion, if he intended to compare our Andrew with the first Charles. The enemies of Charles cut off his head whilst our Andrew, politically speaking, cut the heads of all his enemies; and many of them were in such a terror of him, that they dreaded he might turn the metaphor into a reality, and cut off their heads in earnest. Charles the Second did not succeed Charles the first. My Lord Protector intervened. Although he and the Senator from Kentucky are as different in other respects as two able and brave men can be, yet whilst he was speaking it struck me that there was one striking point of resemblance between them. And what, sir, do you think that was? My Lord Protector always began and ended every thing as the Senator has begun & ended his speech—with prayer. Then in regard to the second Charles, I have little to say. Of all men the Senator ought to be the last to disparage our Martin. I have read of a great conquered General, who always pronounced his conqueror to be a very able and brave man, because as the historian observes, it would have lessened the merits of the vanquished to have been overcome by a fool or a coward. The Senator, in speaking of Martin, ought rather to exclaim,

"Great let me call him, for he conquered me."

If, in addition, the little mechanic should be victorious over the hero of Tippecanoe, in the great battle to be fought the approaching autumn, and I have full faith that such will be the result, then he will go down to posterity with all this blushing honors thick upon him.



LEWISTOWN REPUBLICAN.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 19 1840.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION IN 1840.
MARTIN VAN BUREN
 AND
 THE CONSTITUTIONAL TREASURY.
 FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

RICHARD M. JOHNSTON.
 (Subject to the decision of a National Convention.)

"But let it be indelibly engraved on our minds, that relief is not to be found in EXPEDIENTS. Indebtedness cannot be lessened by borrowing more money, or by changing the form of the debt."

"Our currency cannot be improved by the creation of new banks, or more issues from those which now exist. It is only by retrenchment and reform—by curtailing public and private expenditures—by paying our debts, and by reforming our banking system, that we are to expect effectual relief—security for the future, and an enduring prosperity."

"Where small notes are excluded gold and silver supply their place."—Message of Martin Van Buren.

TOWNSHIP MEETING.

A Democratic meeting will be held at the house of Capt. Moses Kelley's, in Derry Township, on Saturday evening the 29th inst. for the purpose of making arrangements for the approaching Spring Election.

MANY.

Derry Tp. Feb. 25th 1840.

The Hon Geo. McCulloch, member of Congress, and J. M. Bell, of the Senate of Pennsylvania, and A. S. Wilson of the House of Representatives, will please accept our thanks for the receipt of documents.

We ask the indulgence of our readers this week, for the deficiency in our usual variety of reading matter. We have devoted a large portion of our paper to the speech of Mr. Buchanan, and several articles intended for this week have been unavoidably crowded out.

It affords us pleasure to announce the association of our young friend, and fellow townsman, CHARLES C. BYRNE, with that of John W. Shugert, in the publication of that firm democratic sheet, the "Venango Democrat." Mr. Byrne is a young man, but well able to perform the task enjoined upon him. We wish him success in his previous undertaking.

The Legislature of Virginia have elected a Whig Governor, in that body by one vote, where there is a majority of fourteen Whigs. The election of their United States Senator has been dispensed with for this session.

MR. BUCHANAN'S SPEECH.

Our readers will find in to-day's paper, some extracts from the speech of Mr. Buchanan, on the Independent Treasury Bill in reply to the Hon. Henry Clay of Kentucky. We regret that its great length does not admit of its being inserted entire. It is said to have been one of the ablest speeches of the session—and a more clear and lucid exposition of the Sub Treasury scheme has no where met our eyes. We apprehend that no one who reads it with attention, and entirely divested of prejudice can seriously entertain doubts, either of the practicability of the measure or its entire fitness as a means of collecting keeping and disbursing the public revenue.

Every position taken by the Senator from Kentucky is fairly met and clearly overturned. There is no attempt to wrest the question, or misconstrue the argument—no idle declaration to please the ear, or searching appeals to arouse the fears of his hearers.—As a master workman, he prescribes his course and pursues it to a line.—No recrimination or vulgar epithets—no personal denunciation or withering sarcasm is to be found in this able vindication of what may emphatically be styled the peoples measures; on the contrary, courtesy, dignity and irrefragable argument mark and add beauty to the whole production.

We can furnish our readers with no richer repast than by giving a part of this truly able speech. The only difficulty we experience is in making a choice selection from such an exquisite variety of dainties. If the author of this paper has heretofore occupied an enviable position in the councils of the nation this last attempt has won for him the gratitude of the American people—Pennsylvania may well be proud of such a son.

Wright's Pennsylvania Justice.

A second edition of this Work will be issued by the publisher, Mr. R. H. Small, Law Bookseller, Philadelphia, in the course of the present month, so as to supply without delay the gentlemen who have consented to act as agents in the several counties in the commonwealth.

Pennsylvania will be the last State to make choice of the Presidential electors, the day of election having been changed by the new election law; to the first Wednesday of December next.

TOWNSHIP MEETING.

At a large and respectable meeting of the citizens of Granville Township, convened at the house of Peter Yeager's in said township, on Friday evening the 21st February inst., for the purpose of putting in nomination, candidates for the different township officers for the ensuing year—to be voted for on Friday the 20th day of March next. On motion, JOHN SNYDER, was called to the Chair, and DAVID HUGH, was appointed Secretary. The meeting was then called to order by the chair and the following nominations made viz:—

For Justice of the Peace.—William P. Elliott, David Hough, Robert McKee and John Cupples.

Constable.—Henry Fear and Jos. Tice. Supervisors.—William Jennings and Jas. Sheahan.

School Directors.—Thomas McCord & John Snyder.

Overseers of the Poor.—Joshua Way and Franklin Caldwell.

Township Auditor.—Owen Owens. Assessor.—Owen Owens.

Ass't. Assessor.—Geo. Strunk. Judge of Elections.—David Hough.

Inspectors of Elections.—John Cupples and David Brought.

A REASON.—The Philadelphia Sentinel urges as a reason why the Philadelphia Banks should not be required to resume specie payments, that the Banks to the South and West do not pay. Here it is urged that ours should not be compelled to resume because those of Philadelphia do not pay. While such reasons are permitted to prevail it is very clear that there can be no resumption.—Balt. Rep.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

IN SENATE.

MONDAY, Feb. 17.

The SPEAKER laid before the Senate a message from the Governor, accompanied by a communication from the board of Canal Commissioners, transmitting a letter from the President of the Philadelphia, Germantown, and Norristown Railroad, stating the willingness of that company to dispose of so much of their road to the State, as is wanted to enable it to avoid the inclined plane at Philadelphia; which was read and laid on the table; also, the annual statement of the officers of the Monongahela Navigation company; also the annual statement of the affairs of the house of Refuge; also a statement of the affairs of the Northern Liberties and Penn township Railroad Company; also, the annual report of the University of Pa.; also, the annual report of the Philadelphia Savings Fund Society.

The SPEAKER also laid before the Senate a communication from the committee appointed on the part of the Philadelphia banks, to address the Legislature on the subject, setting forth that, in the present embarrassed state of the finances of the country, it will be impossible for them to resume immediately. That the indebtedness to the banks of the state, is attributed to the great amount of collections made on account of those banks from citizens of Philadelphia, which together with the great indebtedness of our banks to the East, and the large amount of indebtedness to our banks on bills and notes discounted; forms the chief obstacle to an immediate resumption.

Accompanying this, was the proceedings of a meeting of delegates from all the banks in the city in which it was resolved that the banks could not safely resume before the 1st of February, 1841.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the 14 banks in Philadelphia, (exclusive of the United States Bank,) as given in the communication:

Aggregate amount of capital, \$16,161,074 00
 AGGREGATE INDEBTEDNESS.
 Notes in circulation, 2,640,240 00
 Due to banks out of Phila. 4,330,261 00
 Due to depositors, 7,462,852 00
 \$14,433,353 00

AGGREGATE ASSETS.

Specie in vaults, \$1,918,340 00
 Due from banks under suspension, in notes and checks, 5,229,623 00
 Bills and notes discounted, 20,974,725 00
 \$26,122,688 00

Mr FLEMING moved that the usual number of copies of the communication together with the last report of the affairs of the U. S. Bank, be printed for the use of the members of the Senate; which was agreed to.

The SPEAKER also laid before the Senate a communication from the commissioners of Spring Garden, relative to the plan for avoiding the Schuylkill inclined plane; also a petition from citizens of Philadelphia, for the immediate resumption of specie payments by the banks; also, a remonstrance from the citizens of Philadelphia, against the issuing of small notes.

UNITED STATES BANK.—We publish the statement of this institution for Jan 2d, 1840. If our readers may happen to understand it, they will do more than we profess to be able to. The only plain thing about it is—that seven paper dollars is in circulation to one real one in its vaults.—Reporter.

RECAPITULATION.

Dr.
 Capital stock, \$35,000,000 00
 Issues of the bank of the United States and branches, 14,208,136 90
 Post Notes issued, 5,998,785 93
 Discount, exchange and interest, 897,924 21
 Dividends unclaimed, 49,614 30
 Profit and loss, 5,460,591 66
 Agency London, &c., 4,971,619 11
 Contingent funds 5,065,667 12
 " less losses

chargeable, 5,185,548 99

\$79,518 13
 Bonds to the United States, 1,986,589 04
 Interest on bonds to the United States, 134,091 76
 Due to Bank of U. States and branches, 15,076,499 87
 " State banks, 4,155,366 43
 " State bank agencies, 42,049 75
 " Depositors, 3,288,907 73
 \$92,149,697 82

Cr.

Bills discounted on personal security, 20,612,585 08
 " Stock of Bank U. States, 145,587 00
 " other securities, 9,981,927 54
 30,740,099 62

Domestic bills of exchange, 3,815,522 20
 34,555,621 82

Loan to commonwealth, 491,000 00
 Pennsylvania 5 per cent, 3,945,143 02
 Stock accounts, 13,269,276 50
 Bonds and Mortgages, 1,747,561 27
 Real Estate, 1,228,630 28
 Banking houses, 610,504 85

Miles King, late Navy agent Norfolk, 40,144 17
 Due by the United States, 5,267 32
 " U. S. Bank and branches, 8,869,782 09
 " State banks, 7,469,422 36
 " State bank agencies, 6,488,630 01

Bonus for unexpired time of charter 26 years, 2,700,000 00
 Expenses, 140,924 36
 Contingent interest, 236,815 71
 Contingent exchange, 167,324 62
 Foreign Exchange account, 545,110 60
 Notes of bank of the United States and branches, 6,147,951 97
 State Banks, 1,383,686 75
 Bank U. States in transitu, 1,536,975 00
 Specie, 1,469,674 16
 Deficiencies, 250 96
 \$92,149,697 82

Temperance Department.

The following is extracted from an able speech made by the Rev. Dr. Patton, of N. York, city, before the great temperance meeting held in London last year, at which he was present as a delegate from the American Temperance Society.

I dined lately, my lord, with a gentleman who had a weak stomach. Dinner was provided, and what do you suppose it was? Why, a goose; not the very best thing, perhaps, you will say, for a weak stomach. Well, this was no sooner removed than a little brandy was taken, to assist in digesting the goose. I was unable, as a cold water man, to refrain; and I said, suppose you wanted to preserve any thing from decaying how would you do it? The answer very naturally, was, put it in pure alcohol, and then you may keep it there in a state of perfection for ten, for twenty, or indeed for any number of years. Now, I ask, whether it was not very queer.—I say, was it not very much like a goose—to put alcohol into the stomach to make a goose digest, when it is known that the alcohol upon all substances of this kind is to preserve, and not to decompose. (Laughter and cheers.) Says one man, I am a friend to temperance—and this is a very common argument—says one man to me, I am a friend to temperance, but I do not like these temperance measures.—Now, I should like to know what these temperance measures are; and perhaps we may get at these temperance measures by looking at their opposites. Now, the intemperance measures are the hogsheds, and half-hogsheds, the barrels and half-barrel, Johns and demi-Johns, the pints, the quarts, the gallons, and half-gallons, quaterns, and half-quaterns, and a long list of others. And what are the temperance measures? Why, they are so small, so very small, that you cannot get a single drop of alcohol into them. Is there any one here, then, who says, 'You may put down my name to the temperance pledge!' (Cheers.) Who is ready for it? (Cheers.)

For The Lewistown Republican.

MR. EDITOR:—On looking over the columns of your last paper, a certain something, styled "Enigma," was one of the first objects to which my attention was directed. Upon first sight one would think that it was beyond the ingenuity of man, save that of the author to unravel the mysteries contained in it. But upon closer examination it assumes quite a different appearance. The mysteries in which it was before involved vanishes. The author is requested to enshroud his next entirely in the mantle of obscurity, if he wishes to puzzle the school boys of Lewistown. I give you what I conceive to be a correct solution.

1st. Winchester.

2d. Carlisle.

3d. Natchitoches in the state of Louisiana.

4th. Chippewa.

5th. Urbana.

6th. Weston.

The whole is the title of your valuable paper. "JUNIOR."

For the Republican.

ENIGMA.

I am composed of 14 Letters,
 My 1 9 12 7 2 is a town in Russia.
 My 4 12 12 9 4 is a town in Italy.
 My 8 4 10 2 12 8 is a town in Nubia, Africa.
 My 11 11 10 5 2 is a part of country bordering on the
 My 2 6 8 14 2 9 is a river in Brazil. (Red Sea)
 February 26th, 1840. X. I. Q. Z.

REVIEW OF THE PHILADELPHIA MARKET.—Feb. 21.

FLOUR—Wheat per bbl. - - - \$5 56 a 5 c2
 " Rye, " " " " " 3 50 a
 " Corn Meal, " " " " " 3 50 a
 GRAIN—Wheat, per bushel, - - - 1 06 a 1 16
 " Rye, " " " " " 65 a 70
 " Corn, " " " " " 53 a 55
 " Oats, " " " " " 33 a 35
 PLASTER—per ton, - - - 3 50 a 3 50

Hymenical.

"Two sikelets that binds two willing hearts."

MARRIED.

On Tuesday morning the 25th inst., by the Rev'd J. H. A. Bomberger Mr. WILLIAM B. HOFFMAN of Lewistown to Miss F. STRUNK of Granville Township Millin Co. Pa.

On Tuesday the 18th inst. by the Rev'd S. P. Lilley Mr. JOHN CUTMAN to Miss MARGARET GALBRAITH—all of Oliver township.

In Huntingdon, on Thursday the 13th by the Rev. John Peebles, Mr. Wm. M'Murtrie, to Miss MARGARET WHITTAKER.

On Tuesday the 11th, by the Rev. John Ball, Wm. ROTHROCK, of Huntingdon, to Miss MARY ANN HOFFMAN, of the village of Smithfield, Henderson township.

Obituary.

"In the midst of life we are in death."

Death of Col. Crawford.

It becomes our painful duty to announce the death of Col. Jas. Crawford of this place, who died at his father's late residence, on Tuesday afternoon, at 5 o'clock.

This event, though not unlooked for, will fall severely on the friends of the deceased. Possessed of talents, improved by education, a mild and pleasing deportment, and unblemished integrity, Col. C. enjoyed in an eminent degree, the esteem and confidence of his fellow citizens as a man as a lawyer.

In 1836, he was elected to represent this county in the Legislature, where he served one session, but was compelled by ill health to decline a re-election. Possessing every other advantage, his prospects in life were marred and his usefulness diminished by the irradations of that insidious disease, to which in the prime of life, and the midst of his usefulness he has fallen a victim regretted by all who knew him. Peace to his ashes—honour to his memory.—Hollidaysburg Standard.

Justice of the Peace.

We are authorized to state that **JOHN MUSSER** offers himself to the consideration of the citizens of the Borough of Lewistown, as a candidate for the office of

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

at the ensuing Spring Election—and respectfully solicits the suffrages of his fellow townsmen.

Lewistown, Feb. 25th 1840.

GEO. W. PATTON,

Will be a candidate for Justice of the Peace, at the ensuing Spring Election, and respectfully solicits the suffrages of his fellow townsmen.

Lewistown, Feb. 18th 1840.

Justice of the Peace.

We are authorized to state that **SAMUEL DAVIDSON** offers himself to the consideration of the citizens of the Borough of Lewistown, as a candidate for the office of

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

at the ensuing Spring Election—and if elected to the same, will discharge the duties thereof with promptitude, and according to law.

Lewistown, Feb. 18th 1840.

Justice of the Peace.

We are authorized to state that **JAMES WAREAM** offers himself to the Citizens of the Borough of Lewistown as a candidate for the office of

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

At the ensuing Spring Election—and if elected, he will perform the duties thereof to the best of his ability, and according to law.

Lewistown, January 27th 1840.

To the Independent Electors of the Borough of Lewistown.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:—Through the persuasion of a number of my friends, I have been induced to offer myself as a candidate for the Office of

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

to be voted for on FRIDAY the 20th day of March next; and I pledge myself that if elected, to perform the duties thereof with promptitude and to the best of my judgment.

Lewistown, Jan. 14th 1840.

Justice of the Peace.

We are authorized to state that **HENRY LEIBERT**, offers himself to the consideration of the citizens of the Borough of Lewistown, as a candidate for the office of

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

at the ensuing Spring Election—and if elected to the same, will discharge the duties thereof with promptitude, and according to law.

Lewistown, Feb. 4th 1840.

To the Free and Independent Electors of the Borough of Lewistown.

GENTLEMEN:—I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the office of a

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

For the Borough of Lewistown, and solicit your suffrages for the same—and should I be so fortunate as to receive among the numerous Candidates, a sufficient number of your votes to elect me.—I pledge myself to you, that the conduct which should be practised by such Officer—and the official duties of the same, shall to the best of my ability be lived up to, and executed with Equity, according to Law and with promptness in all cases.

Your's Respectfully,

Fellow Townsman,

HENRY EISENBERG.

Lewistown, January 27th 1840.

To the Citizens of Lewistown.
 AT the solicitations of my friends, I do hereby offer myself as a candidate for the office of

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

For the Borough of Lewistown, at the ensuing Election, and if elected I shall endeavor to discharge the duties of said office agreeably to law, and with promptness and fidelity.

Very Respectfully,

Your Fellow-Citizen,

RICHARD R. FRANKS.

Lewistown, January 27th 1839.

For Rent.

The office occupied by the Lewistown Republican on Main Street, adjoining the Public Buildings, is required to be fitted as a dwelling house for a small family. Enquire at this office—or to

R. C. HALE.

To the Independent Electors of the Borough of Lewistown—
 FELLOW-CITIZENS:—

Through the persuasion of my friends, I have been induced to offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the office of

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, at the ensuing election, and if elected, I shall endeavor to discharge the duties thereof to the best of my ability and according to law,

John Shaw.

Lewistown, Feb. 4th 1840.

To the Independent Electors of the Borough of Lewistown,

Through the persuasion of numerous friends, I take this opportunity to present myself as a candidate for the office of

SQUIRE.

at the Coming Election next spring, and I promise if elected, to administer JUSTICE and JUDGMENT with promptness and impartiality;—I therefore solicit your votes

Very respectfully your

humble servant.

his

Samuel X Nightsinger.

mark.

NOTICE.

The Notes and Book accounts of the Shoe Store of

James McDowell, Esq'r.

have been placed in the hands of the subscriber for collection. All persons indebted to him are requested to call and settle the same immediately. The BOOKS are now in the hands of David M'Clure Esq. who is authorized to settle the same until the first day of April next when suit will be brought on the same without respect of persons.

R. C. HALE.

February 10th, 1840.

Turnpike Election.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders in the Centre and Kishacoquillas Turnpike Road, that an election will be held at the house of J. G. Lebo Potter's Mills, on Monday the 2nd day of March next, for the purpose of electing three managers to conduct the affairs of said company during the ensuing year.

By order of the Board.

JOHN POTTER, Treasurer.

Potter's Mills, Feb. 18, 1840.

To the Directors of Common Schools in Mifflin County.

The following statement is made in compliance with the 10th section of the school law, of June 1836.

Districts that have accepted the Common School System.

The amount which each accepting school district is entitled to receive for the ensuing year, commencing on the first Tuesday of June next, out of the annual state appropriation, is a sum equal to one dollar for each taxable inhabitant in the district.

The amount of school tax required to be levied, to entitle a district to its share of the state appropriation, must be a sum equal to at least sixty cents, for each taxable inhabitant in the district.

Districts that have not accepted the Common School System.

The amount of undrawn balances remaining for the use of non-accepting districts, for the school years 1835, 1836, 1837, 1838 and 1839, is four dollars and forty cents, for each taxable inhabitant in a district according to the enumeration of 1835; and for school years 1840 and 1841 it is two dollars for each taxable inhabitant, according to the enumeration of 1839. The school year 1841, will commence on the 1st Tuesday of June next.

Hence it follows that each non-accepting school district, in which the qualified citizens accept the system, at the next spring election, and lay a tax equal to sixty cents for each taxable inhabitant will be entitled to receive out of the state appropriations, a sum equal to more than six dollars, for each taxable inhabitant in the district.

By a resolution of the Legislature, passed the 24th day of June, 1839, the above undrawn balances are to be retained for the use of non-accepting districts only until the 1st of November 1840. On which day they are to be paid into the common school fund.

Hence it follows, that as the law now stands, unless the non-accepting districts accept the system at the next spring elections, these undrawn balances amounting now to a sum adequate to the erection of school houses, and putting the system into complete operation, will be forfeited.

TAXABLE INHABITANTS IN THE DISTRICT

Enumeration of 1835.	Enumeration of 1839.
Armagh, 311	Lewistown Bor. 459
Brown, 143	Menno 205
Decatur, 148	Union, 245
Derry, 181	Wayne, 183
Granville, 178	Oliver, 358

20,000

Morus Multicaulis Trees.

The subscriber will open for sale about the 13th or 14th of March next, 20,000 genuine

Morus Multicaulis Trees.

from 2 to 6 feet high and averaging from 20 to 150 buds. The trees will be for sale at the National Hotel in the borough of Lewistown, and continue for sale

Farmers and Mechanics,
LOOK AT THIS!
Bar Sheer Ploughs, of the best quality Side Hill Ploughs, with either rangh or east Iron Sheers, together with other kinds of Cast Iron Ploughs and Plough Castings, constantly on hand. ALSO, Expanding Cultivators, with wrought Iron teeth, a first rate article for working Corn or putting in seed, Mill Castings of every description made to order.

Turning and Boring,
of every description done in the best manner by

JOHN R. WEEKES.
Lewistown, Feb. 27, 1839.

LEWISTOWN HAT MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has lately enlarged his stock of materials, and is now enabled to manufacture every variety of

HATS.
in the most superior style—such as Beaver, Brush, Russia, Fur, Silk Hats, Bonnets of all kinds.

As he will employ the best of workmen, he assures his friends that his work, in all respects, shall equal City manufactures, and will constantly keep for sale,

SEAL SKIN, FUR, AND CLOTH CAPS,
a first rate article. He will constantly have on hand, a complete assortment of English hats, Martin, Angola, Seal and other FURS, tanned and colored, for men and women's wear, to which he would invite attention when in season.

Chinchilla Skins
for Ladies' cloaks and Children's caps.

All the above articles have been selected with judgment and care, and purchasers may rest assured of getting good articles, by giving him a call.

Fur caps repaired and done up in good style and at moderate prices.

Henry Leibert.
November 7, 1838.

Causes of Dyspepsia.
This disease often originates from a habit of overeating or distending the stomach by excessive eating or drinking, or very protracted periods of fasting, an indolent or sedentary life, in which no exercise is afforded to the muscular fibres or mental faculties, fear, grief, and deep anxiety, taking too frequent strong purging medicines, dysentery, miscarriages, intermittent and spasmodic affections of the stomach and bowels; the most common of the latter causes are late hours and the too frequent use of spirituous liquors.

SYMPTOMS.
Dyspepsia may be described from a want of appetite or an unnatural and voracious one, nausea, sometimes bilious vomiting, sudden and transient distensions of the stomach after eating, acid and prurulent eructations, water brash, pains in the region of the stomach, costiveness, palpitation of the heart, dizziness and dimness of sight, disturbed rest, tremors, mental dependency, flatulency, spasms, nervous irritability, chilliness, salowness of complexion, oppression after eating, general languor and debility; this disease will also very often produce the sick headache, as proved by the experience of those who have suffered of it.

TREATMENT.
The principal objects to be kept in view are 1st, to free the stomach and intestines from offending material. 2d, to improve the tone of the digestive organs and energy of the system in removing noxious matters from the stomach, and obviating costiveness. Violent drastic purgatives should be avoided and those aperients should be used which act gently, and rather soliciting the peristaltic motions of the intestines to their regularity of health, than by irritating them to a laborious excitement. There is no medicine better adapted to the completion of this than Dr. O. P. HARLICH'S GERMAN APERIENT PILLS. To improve the functions of the debilitated organs and invigorate the system generally, no medicine has ever been so prominently efficacious as Dr. HARLICH'S COMPOUND TONIC STRENGTHENING PILLS, whose salutary influence in restoring the digestive organs to a healthy action, and re-establishing health and vigor in enfeebled and dyspeptic constitutions, have gained the implicit confidence of the most eminent physicians, and an unprecedented public testimony. Remember Dr. HARLICH'S COMPOUND TONIC STRENGTHENING PILLS, they are put up in small packs with full directions.

Principal office for the United States, at No. 19 North Eighth Street Philadelphia, where all communications must be addressed. Also for sale at the store of F. McClure who is agent for Mifflin county.

LOOK AT THIS!
ABRAHAM BLYMYER,
Thankful for past favors, respectfully informs the citizens of Lewistown and vicinity, that he continues to carry on the TURNING BUSINESS, in all its various branches, at his old stand, in Market street, one door east of H. Kulp & Son's Store, where he will, at all times, be ready to accommodate those who may favor him with a call; he constantly keeps on hand all kinds of

TIN, SHEET IRON, COPPER AND BLOWING WARE.
which he will sell at moderate prices.

Also—Coal and Wood Stoves,
Also—COFFEE MILLS of an excellent quality, of every kind, which he will sell very cheap. All orders in his line of business will be thankfully received and promptly attended to.

Lewistown, Oct. 23d, 1839.

CHEAPEST PAPER IN THE WORLD!

Great Inducements for Clubbing, and Liberal Premiums to Agents!

ALEXANDER'S WEEKLY MESSENGER

Is published every Wednesday on extra Imperial size Paper of the Largest Class, and of a beautiful Texture.

At \$2.00 Per Annum,

Or Ten Subscriptions for \$10.00—its contents embrace every variety of subjects and afford the earliest and most authentic articles of news, together with original and selected matter, calculated to render it extensively useful and invariably interesting. Within the short space of Eighteen Months, its circulation has extended to

Over 30,000 Subscribers,

And it still goes on to increase rapidly with Farmers, Agriculturalists, Merchants, Tradersmen, Manufacturers, and Artisans, Men of Leisure,

In every District of the United States—among whom its character is fully appreciated. It is decidedly and emphatically the

Cheapest Family Newspaper in the World!!!

Affording to Clubs of ten the means of receiving every week throughout the year a valuable compendium of literary and useful intelligence for the small sum of

ONE DOLLAR.

The Biographies of distinguished American Statesmen and Patriots, which have given so much satisfaction to the readers of the Messenger, will be continued; together with original Tales, Essays and Poetry, the most piquant and entertaining selections from the British periodicals translations from the works of the leading writers of Romance and Poetry on the continent of Europe, and notices of the Popular American and Foreign Literature of the day—and every effort used to maintain the present flattering popularity for which the paper is so widely celebrated.

A TEN DOLLAR BILL, in advance will pay for TEN copies of the Messenger for one year!

A FIVE DOLLAR BILL, will pay for four copies for one year.

TWO DOLLARS, in advance, is the price of an individual subscription for one year.

ONE DOLLAR, will pay for a single subscription for six months only!

*At the expiration of the term subscribed and paid for, by Clubs, The paper is invariably discontinued, unless the advance money is forwarded previous to that time, and the subscription renewed.—All Letters must be Post Paid, or they will not be taken out of the Post Office.—Address,

CHARLES ALEXANDER, Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place, Phila.

Liver Complaint.

This disease is discovered by a fixed obtuse pain and weight in the right side under the short ribs, attended with heat, uneasiness about the pit of the stomach; there is in the right side also a distension—the patient loses his appetite and becomes sick and troubled with vomiting. The tongue becomes rough and black, countenance changes to a pale or citron color or yellow like those afflicted with jaundice—difficulty of breathing, disturbed rest, attended with a dry cough, difficulty of laying on the left side—the body becomes weak, and finally terminates into another of a more serious nature, which in all probability is far beyond the reach of human skill. Dr. HARLICH'S COMPOUND TONIC STRENGTHENING and GERMAN APERIENT PILLS, if taken at the commencement of this disease will check it, and by continuing the use of the medicine a few weeks, a perfect cure will be performed. Thousands can testify to this fact.

Certificates from many persons may daily be seen of the efficacy of this invaluable medicine, by applying at the Medical Office No. 19 North Eighth Street, Philadelphia.

Also for sale at the store of F. McClure, who is Agent for Mifflin county,

LIVER COMPLAINT

Cured by the use of Dr. Harlich's Compound Strengthening and German Aperient Pills.

Mr. WM. RICHARD of Pittsburg, entirely cured of the above distressing disease—His symptoms were pain and weight in left side, loss of appetite, vomiting acid eructations, a distention of the stomach, sick headache, furred tongue, countenance changed to a citron color, difficulty of breathing, disturbed rest attended with a cough, great debility, with other symptoms indicating great derangement of the functions of the liver. Mr. Richard had the advice of several physicians but received no relief, until using Dr. Harlich's Medicine, which terminated in effecting a perfect cure.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

Tin and Sheet Iron Ware MANUFACTORY.

Corner of Market and Grand Streets, LEWISTOWN.

THE subscriber informs the public that he has on hand, and continues to manufacture, Tin and Sheet Iron ware of every description. Those sporting done on the shortest notice. He also keeps on hand the different varieties of

COAL & WOOD TOVES,
he also has on hand, a large assortment of Hollow ware which he will sell wholesale and retail; also wagon Boxes; also Anthracite coal from Lykens Valley Sunbury and Wilkesbarre, he intends to keep on hand a full supply for the coming season, as the arrangements are made to get 50 tons, from the above named places. Orders for any of the three different kinds of coal, will be thankfully received, and punctually attended to by

JAS. E. APPLEBAUGH.
Lewistown, June 19th, 1839.

N. B. Old Metal, Pewter and Lead, will be taken in exchange for any of the above articles, for which the highest price will be given by

J. E. A.

Buffalo Robes
Of a good quality for sale, low for cash, by the subscriber, at his residence on Valley street. JOSEPH ALEXANDER.

JACOB SMITH, COACH-MAKER.

Respectfully informs his friends, and the public in general, that he has removed his shop, on the North side of Main street, adjoining J. M. Cogley's dwelling, and a few doors from the Hotel on the Diamond Square, where he is prepared to execute to order any work in his line, with promptness on the most reasonable terms. He returns his sincere thanks for past favors, and respectfully solicits a share of public patronage.

He has on hand, and intends constantly to keep for sale

Carriages, Coaches, BAROUCHES, GIGS, Sulkeys, Deasborns, Sleighs, &c. &c.

Repairing and painting done at the lowest rates, and at the shortest notice. All kinds of

ASH OR OAK
plank will be taken in exchange for work in his line.

Two or three Journeymen Coach-Makers can find employment by applying to the subscriber.

Jacob Smith.
Lewistown, Sept. 10, 1839.

WANTED.
Two or three apprentices to the coach making business, boys of 19 or 17 years of age will be preferred. Apply to

JACOB SMITH.
Lewistown, Sept. 4, 1836.

GAYSPORT FOUNDRY, AIR FURNACE, AND Machine Manufactory.
West end of Hollidaysburg, Huntingdon Co. Pa.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that the above establishment is now in full operation, and he is ready to execute orders for

CASTINGS & MACHINERY
of every description.

Steam Engines &c.
on the shortest notice, and on better terms than can be procured in Pennsylvania.

He has just erected an

AIR FURNACE,
capable of casting at one heat 24,000 lbs. He is now making and has on hand the following castings.

Anvil Blocks lbs. 16,000
Helves 10,000
Cam Rings 9,500
Bed Plates 2,377
Stands 1,876
Hammers 1,000
Anvils 900

With every other casting necessary

The great advantage of cast iron anvil blocks, helves and camms, must be obvious to all Iron Masters. Many forges are now in operation on this improved plan, to the entire satisfaction of the enterprising proprietors.

I am now casting full sets for the following gentlemen:

E. Shoenberger,
W. Logan Fisher, Clark's Ferry;
Cresswell & Thomas, Waynesburg Mifflin County;
Lyon, Shorb & Co. Tyrone.

CASTINGS
For Rolling Mills, Rail Road Cars, Saw and Grist Mills, and a variety of Stoves; Wagon and Dearborn Boxes always on hand. Orders received for any description of Castings or Machinery, punctually attended to and forwarded according to directions.

B. O'Friel.
Sept. 10, 1839.

Brandreth's PILLS!!
CITIZENS! never for a moment forget that Brandreth's PILLS can never be obtained genuine of Druggists. They invariably sell miserable counterfeits, calculated to injure, and therefore ruin the character of the true and genuine article.

I have in my possession at No. 8, North 8th st., counterfeit Brandreth's Pills, purchased from sixteen different druggists in Philadelphia, eleven of whom have their stores in Market st. Remember never to go to a druggist store when you want genuine Brandreth's Pills—go only to Dr. Brandreth's advertised agents—or his offices. Set this down in your memorandum book also, never, no never purchase Brandreth's Pills from Pedlars, unless you wish to shorten your days. No Pedlar in the United States ever was, or ever will be authorized by Dr. Brandreth for the sale of his medicine.

NOTICE.—The public will be careful and purchase no Pills purporting to be Dr. Brandreth's, in the states of Pennsylvania, Delaware and South Jersey, unless the Agent has a copperplate certificate of agency signed the 8th of May, 1838.

B. BRANDRETH M. D., sole proprietor, BRANCH GREEN, principal agent.

Remember the only offices in the city are, Principal office, 8 North 8th st.—43 Chestnut st., Philadelphia.

HENRY STONER, is a duly authorized Agent for the sale of Dr. Brandreth's VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS, in town of Lewistown county of Mifflin, and state of Pennsylvania, and is legally bound under a penalty of 500 dollars not to sell or expose for sale any Pills having the name of Brandreth's Pills, other than those received from Dr. Brandreth, or his authorized agents. Agent in the vicinity, Henry Stoner, Henry Hardy, Waynesburg, Wm. Steward, Huntingdon, J. & J. Potter, Pottery Mills, J. M. Hale, Bellefonte, Morhead & Irig, Lycoming Co. Wm. Bell, Harrisburg, John Sheffer, Lancaster.

Lewistown, August 7, 1839.

NOTICE.
The subscriber having been appointed Assignee of Henry Stoner, of the Borough of Lewistown, under a deed of trust for the benefit of preferred creditors, and of all others who shall execute releases on or before the 1st day of April next, will attend at the store of H. Stoner in Lewistown, for the settlement of claims—and all debtors and creditors of Henry Stoner, are hereby called upon to present their several debts and claims to the subscriber for settlement, on or before the 15th day to March next.

Jos. Milliken, Assignee.
Lewistown, Jan. 23, 1840.

Buck Hotel,

NO. 130
North 2nd Street,
Near Race

PHILADELPHIA, BY WILLIAM J. STEEL.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally that he has taken the above named house, and is now prepared to accommodate travelers and others equal to any Hotel in the city. His BAR will always be supplied with the greatest variety of choice Liquors: His TABLE will invariably be spread with the best market can afford. His STABLE is large and commodious—will hold from 60 to 70 Horses, and is always abundantly provided with provender, and attended by careful and experienced Ostlers. No pains will be spared to render all who may favour him with their custom, comfortable—and bills moderate.

Philadelphia, 1839.

New Goods.

THE Subscribers, thankful for past favours, would respectfully inform their old customers and the public generally, that they have just received and now opened a their new Store Room on the corner of Market and Wayne Streets, a large and splendid assortment of

GOODS,
Consisting in part of

DRY GOODS,
China, Glass and Queensware, **GROCERIES, &c.**

ALL of which they are determined to sell very low for cash or in exchange for country produce.

H. Kulp, & Son,
Lewistown, Dec. 10th 1839.

LIVER COMPLAINT,
Of ten years standing cured by the use of Dr. Harlich's Compound Strengthening and German Aperient Pills.

Mrs. SARAH BOYER, wife of Wm. Boyer, North 4th street, Philadelphia, entirely cured of the above distressing disease. Her symptoms were, habitual costiveness of the bowels, total loss of appetite, excruciating pain in the side stomach and back, depression of spirits, extreme debility, could not lie on her left side without an aggravation of pain, with other symptoms indicating a great derangement of the functions of the liver. Mrs. Boyer was attended by several of the first physicians, but received but little relief from their medicine.—At last a friend of hers procured a package of Dr. HARLICH'S Strengthening and German Aperient Pills, which, by the use of one package, induced her to continue with the medicine, which resulted in effecting a permanent cure, beyond the expectation of her friends.

Dyspepsia!! Dyspepsia!!
More proofs of the efficacy of Dr. Harlich's MEDICINES.

Mr. JONAS HARTMAN, of Sumneytown, Pa., entirely cured of the above disease, which he was afflicted with for six years. His symptoms were a sense of distension and oppression after eating, distressing pain in the pit of the stomach, nausea, loss of appetite, giddiness and dimness of sight, extreme debility, flatulency, acid eructations sometimes vomiting, and pain in the right side, depression of spirits, disturbed rest, faintness, and not able to pursue his business without causing immediate exhaustion and weariness. Mr. Hartman is happy to state to the public and is willing to give any information to the afflicted, respecting the wonderful benefit he received from the use of DR. HARLICH'S COMPOUND STRENGTHENING and APERIENT PILLS.

Principle Office No. 19 North Eighth Street, Philadelphia.

Also, for sale at the store of F. McClure principal agent of Lewistown Mifflin Co.

DYSPEPSIA AND HYPOCHONDRIAISM CURED,
By Dr. Harlich's Celebrated Medicines.

Mr. WM. MORRISON, of Schuylkill Sixth st., Philadelphia, afflicted for several years with the above distressing disease—Sickness at the stomach, headache, palpitation of the heart, impaired appetite, acid eructations, coldness and weakness of the extremities, emaciation and general debility disturbed rest, a pressure and weight at the stomach after eating, severe flying pains in the chest, back, and sides, costiveness, a dislike for society or conversation, languor and lassitude upon the least occasion. Mr. Morrison had applied to the most eminent physicians, who considered it beyond the power of human skill to restore him to health—however, as his afflictions had reduced him to a deplorable condition, having been induced by a friend of his to try Dr. HARLICH'S MEDICINES, they being highly recommended, by which he procured two packages for a trial; before using the second package, he found himself greatly relieved, and by continuing the use of them the disease entirely disappeared—he is now enjoying the blessings of perfect health.

Turnpike Election.
NOTICE is hereby given that an Election will be held at the house of Adam Greers, Brown's Mills, on the 2nd Monday of March next, to elect one PRESIDENT, SIX MANAGERS and a Treasurer, to conduct the affairs of the Lewistown and Kishacoquillas Turnpike Road Company, for the ensuing year.

WILLIAM B. MORRIS, President.
Brown's Mills, Jan. 10th 1840.

BLANK DEEDS
For Sale at this Office.

CAUTION.

ALL persons are hereby warned against purchasing three notes given by me to Mary Ann Ferguson.

One dated Oct. 19, 1839, or \$25.00 payable May 31st 1840.

One do do 19, 1839, " \$25.00 payable Oct. 31st 1840.

One do do 19, 1839, " \$12.50 payable April 30th 1840.

As I never have received value for the same (being fraudulently obtained), I am determined not to pay said notes, unless compelled by law

JOHN KEITH.
Sterrett's Mills Mifflin Co. }
Oct. 25, 1839.

LEWISTOWN CABINET WARE ROOMS.

The subscriber returns his sincere thanks to the citizens of Lewistown, and the public generally, for the very liberal patronage he has heretofore received and respectfully informs them, that he continues to carry on the

Cabinet Manufacturing,
in all its various branches, at his old stand in the West end of Market street, directly opposite Blymyer's tinware manufactory, where he keeps constantly on hand all kinds of FURNITURE of the most fashionable patterns, consisting of

Sofas, Sideboards, Wardrobes, Secretaries, Card Dining, Centre, Hall & Pier Tables, Bureaus, dressing Bureaus,

Bedsteads, enclosed Wash Stands, &c. &c.

And in addition to the above he has employed a first rate mahogany Chair maker, and he will be able to furnish rocking CHAIRS of the latest and most approved patterns, and arm and parlor Chairs.

ALSO,
FRENCH bedsteads made to order. All the above articles will be made of good materials, in a workmanlike manner, and at moderate prices.

R. H. MCCLINTIC.
Lewistown, Oct. 2, 1839.

HICKOK & CANTINE, BOOK-BINDERS,
Walnut St., between Second and Third, Harrisburg, Pa.

They are prepared to execute all work in their line with despatch and in a superior style. Their Ruling Apparatus and other machinery, are of the first order and latest improvements, and they feel a confidence in their facilities for giving perfect satisfaction to all who may favor them with their orders.

BLANK BOOKS
of every description made to order, and forwarded to any part of the commonwealth.

Paper ruled to any pattern required—Music, Albums, Law Books, Periodicals, &c. bound in the best style. 32 Books, Pamphlets, &c. received at this office and forwarded to Harrisburg, and when bound will be returned to us.

November 29, 1839.

WIND-MILLS, FOR CLEANING GRAIN.

The subscriber offers for sale, (cheap) first rate Wind Mills, which he warrants to be good. Farmers will find it to their advantage to give him a call, and examine for themselves.

His shop is in the building opposite the Drug Store of Dr. Schwartz.

JOHN MUSSER.
Lewistown, Jan. 8, 1840.

WORMS.
Chas. Ritz's, Vermifuge.

IN all ages and in all countries intestinal worms have been the pest children and to the annoyance of their parents—being a constant source of torment and the frequent irritating cause of sickness and death in children, while the real disorder often remained unknown until to late. All remedies heretofore in use have failed to remove these vermin, and it was only after a number of experiments made to discover an infallible and never-failing medicine, and after having previously devoted considerable pains and attention to the subject for years that the attempt was ultimately successful in discovering and preparing this

"Never-failing Vermifuge,"
which never will fail invariably to expel from the bowels and stomachs of children and grown persons all kinds of worms which may be lodged therein, if used in sufficient quantity and according to the following direction.—In addition to these estimable qualities, the like which has never before been known, it is a medicine sufficiently powerful,—yet perfectly safe to the most delicate infant,—of a pleasant flavor and taste,—no-wise offensive to the most fastidious palate, and by its gentle purgative quality completely frees the stomach and bowels of these dangerous and disgusting vermin.

The extraordinary success this invaluable medicine has been attended with would appear incredible to strangers as to its curative effects, it having in one recent case dislodged 250 worms from the bowels of a child!—and from one hundred to one hundred and fifty is a common every day circumstance.—These astonishing good effects have induced others ignorant of its component parts to imitate it, and the articles are sold for inferior in quality and efficacy in its place to the unwary.

Persons who intend using the Real and Infallible Vermifuge, will bear in mind that none are genuine unless they are made at

CHARLES RITZ'S
Drug Store, Lewistown, Pa.
and have my labe on the vial.
Price 25 cts. per Bottle.
Lewistown Jan. 1839.

REMOVAL.
NATHANIEL MAHANEY, RESPECTFULLY acquaints his friends and the public generally, that he continues to carry on the

TAILORING,
in its various branches, in the new Store Room, one door East of James Turner's Pennsylvania Hotel, and immediately opposite F. Schwartz's Tavern, on the Main street. He is in receipt of the Philadelphia and New York monthly

FASHIONS,
By which he is enabled to turn out as fashionable work as any other establishment in the Borough. From his experience, and by punctual and good work, he hopes to merit and receive a share of public patronage.

Lewistown, Oct. 3, 1839.

CHEAP GOODS.

The subscriber has just opened a very large and splendid assortment of

FALL & WINTER GOODS,
among which are a handsome variety of Mousseline de Laines, Prints, Merinos, Brocha and Merino Shawls, figured and plain Silks, Satins, &c. &c.

His assortment of CLOTHS is also extensive, including Superfine Blue Blacks, Invisible Greens, Blues and other colors, heavy Pilot and Beaver cloths, Cassimers &c., all of which will be sold low.

L. T. WATSON.
N. B. Best winter Sperm Oil for sale.
Lewistown, Dec. 4, 1839.

RHEUMATISM,
Entirely Cured by the use of Dr. O. P. Harlich's Compound Strengthening and German Aperient Pills.

Mr. Solomon Wilson, of Chester Co., Pa., afflicted for two years with the above distressing disease, of which he had to use his crutches for 18 months, his Symptoms were Excruciating pain in all his Joints especially in his hip, Shoulder, and Ancles, pain increasing always towards evening attended with heat. Mr. Wilson was at one time not able to move his limbs on account of the pain being so great; he being advised by a friend of his to procure Harlich's pills of which he sent to the Agent in West Chester and procured some; on using the medicine the third day the pain disappeared and his strength increasing fast, and in three weeks was able to attend to his business, which he had not done for 18 months; for the benefit of others afflicted, he wishes these lines published that they may be relieved and again enjoy the pleasures of a healthy life.

BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTORY.
South-east corner of the Diamond LEWISTOWN, Pa.

The Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he still continues the above BUSINESS, and is prepared to manufacture all kinds of

Ladies' & Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes,
Having a large stock on hand at this time from his own manufactory, which consists in part of

Men's Calf, Kip, and Coarse Boots, " " " " Monroes, " " " " Shoes & Pumps, Boy's " " " " Lace Boots, Ladies " " " " Gaiter Boots, " " " " Calf, Morocco, & Kip Boots, " " " " Shoes and Pumps, Lasting, Kid, & Morocco Slippers,

With a general assortment of Youths Misses and Childrens Boots and Shoes, which will be sold on reasonable terms.

All Orders promptly attended to by

MOSES MONTGOMERY.
Lewistown, Dec. 3d 1839.

N. B.—The public may rest assured, that EASTERN work will not be sold to them as Home Manufacture